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From school releas'd, unnoting the quick lapse
Of lightly-tripping time, peeping intent
To pluck the jetty berry from the thorn,
And to his playmates tell the strange emprise.

But say my muse, when at the fall of eve,
With lov'd Elvira list'ning to thy lay,
Seated beneath an arbour's thick'ning shade,
While at our feet the streamlet murm'ring flow'd
Responsive to the organs deep-ton'd notes
From neighb'ring abbey sent, where the rapt nun,
In heaven-taught symphony, her vespers pour'd,
And choral seraphs swept the varied string,
Sweetly harmonious to the hymning breeze,
Which bore the hallow'd strain in fairy sounds
Delightful through the air; Oh! then to catch
The dear, emphatic language of thine eye,
Thy rapture-speaking smile, thy angel glance,
Than fabled Houri, lovelier to my sight
Elvira thou, pride of my ravish'd lay.

Or if by wayward fancy haply borne
To church-yards drear, where sleeps the mould'ring dust
Of num'rous generations, long forgot,
I drop th' unconscious tear, and sated turn
Averse, from all the anxious cares of life,
Its dear solicitudes, its trivial sweets,
And unsubstantial vanities, involv'd
In lordly ruin, stalking o'er the tomb
Of short-liv'd joy; where the memorial verse
Tells how they liv'd, lov'd, sorrow'd, joy'd, and died,
The sum transmissive of this weary life.

Lit by the moon-beam wan I wend my way
To where yon castellated ruin stands,
With creeping ivy crown'd, the former haunts
Of pageant pomp, and mirthful revelry,
For ever hush'd; here, where the sinew'd arm
Of tilting energy, uplifted brav'd
The steel-clad warrior, to the dubious fight,
And the voluptuous eye in eager gaze,
Spoke to the heart ineffable delight,
Dull silence reigns. I leave these joyless courts,
And turn to thee, the quick impulsive strain,
Cecilia, thou whose ornamented mind,
Hast travell'd through the varied scene of things,
Deducing but imperfect satisfaction,
And languid joy, till haply brought to seek
That sacred consolation, heavenly balm,
Religion offers to her votive train,
Herself in radiant loveliness array'd;
Whilst young-eyed Hope enraptur'd points the way
Which leads to joys interminate, reserv'd
For virtue's favour'd followers in Heaven.

Ballymena. S.

DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND AGRICULTURE.

Specification of the Patent granted to John Millard, of Cheapside, in the City of London, Linen Draper, for a method of manufacturing Cotton Wool free from Mixture into Cloth, for the Purpose of regulating Perspiration. Dated July 14, 1814.

I THE said John Millard do hereby declare that the manner or method of manufacturing my cotton twine cloth, for regulating the perspiration, and prevention of taking cold, is as follows: That the purest and choicest cotton wool, of East India or Brazil growth, be selected, prepared, and spun, by the machinery of Arkwright's invention, or by other machinery equally effective, so as to produce a thread free from inequalities, of the size of the three hundred and twentieth part of an inch circle, and twisted so as to carry a weight of two pounds avoirdupoise, and so in proportion for the various qualities to be produced. The warp and the weft to be of the same twine, and wove into cloth by the steam apparatus, called the power loom, the expense of the erection of which, with the various apparatus, is from £.20,000 to £.25,000; by which the cloth is produced of a certain even fabric. It is then to be bleached on the grass, and not with destructive acids. Each piece to be aromatised when necessary, by steeping in spirit of vinegar twenty four hours, and prepared for use.

Observations. Much of the system of quackery, now so common, may be noticed in this specification. "The purest and choicest cotton wool," "woven by an apparatus costing from £.20,000 to £ 25,000" is a high sounding profession, calculated to raise a prepossession in favour of the peculiar manufacture under the patent, and to deter from all competition, or attempts at imitation. It is to be bleached without the use of acids, to humour popular prejudice, against the improvements in the new mode of bleaching, and then the aromatizing with the spirit of vinegar is added, to complete the plan to operate on the credulity of John Bull.

B.M.M.

Method of preparing Colours for dyeing Cotton and Linen Goods, which may be easily washed out, and replaced by others. By M. Hermbstaedt.

(From the Annales des Arts, &c.)

The method of preparing these colours is simple and cheap; they are much used in Germany, where they are called *waschfarben*, or washing colours. The base is a good white starch, which may be combined with any colour whatever, in such a manner as to form a compound, that can be dissolved in warm water without being decomposed. But although starch forms the base of all these colours, a particular process is necessary to prepare each of the different colouring matters that are to be combined with it, which we shall give as follows:

1. *A new Blue.*—Grind some indigo of Guatimala to an impalpable powder; then pour four ounces of burning oil of vitriol into an earthen pan, and put to it an ounce of the pulverized indigo, by degrees, and always in small quantities; while the indigo is being thus incorporated with the oil of vitriol, the mixture must be well stirred at each fresh addition of the powder with a stone pestle, until the whole liquid mass becomes of an uniform blackish blue colour. By thus mixing indigo with oil of vitriol, the mixture heats itself, exhales a sulphureous smell, and a slight fermentation will be perceived. As soon as the fermentation ceases, the vessel must be closely covered, and placed for twenty-four hours in a situation moderately warm, in order to give time for the acid to dissolve the indigo entirely.

When the dissolution is effected, the liquid must be diluted with ten times its weight of pure water; after which it is exposed to the fire in a copper vessel until it is nearly as hot as boiling water. Then soak in it some flocks of wool, well bleached, or pieces of white wool, in the proportion of eight ounces of wool to half an ounce of the dissolved indigo, expose the whole for twenty four hours to a moderate fire, of about 56 degrees of Reaumur. The wool acquires a very deep blue dye, almost black; and the remainder of the liquid is almost entirely deprived of the blue colouring matter, and appears of a dirty green colour. In this manner the wool absorbs the blue colouring matter of the indigo, by separating it from the heterogeneous particles that were combined with it.

The wool that has been thus dyed is put into a tub, and some pure river water poured on, being kneaded at the same time, until the water comes out quite clear and colourless; thus the heterogeneous and dirty parts are separated from the indigo, and the pure blue colouring matter remains with the wool. When this operation is terminated, a quantity of river or rain-water, equal to forty times the weight of the indigo and oil of vitriol, is boiled in a boiler: in this matter is dissolved as much crystallized natron as equals the quantity of indigo employed; the dyed wool is then plunged into it, and boiled until it has nearly lost all its colour. The wool when it comes out of the boiler is a blue grey, the liquid remains of a fine deep blue, and contains the colouring matter of the indigo pure and dissolved.

If, for instance, an ounce of indigo is dissolved in oil of vitriol, and the liquid evaporated until the weight is reduced to four pounds and a half, then strained through a linen cloth, in order to separate the foreign particles that may be mixed with it; after which, if this blue dye be left to cool, it is then in a proper state to be employed as a colouring matter to give a blue colour of starch.

If a *deep blue* is desired, the proportions must be half an ounce of indigo to a pound of starch; for a *middling colour*, a pound and a half of starch to the same quantity of indigo; and for a *light blue*, two pounds of starch to the same. The